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McKean County Miner.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
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The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says: A twelve-year-old son of Stephen Monk, residing in the Bowery, at Colioes, while eating a freshly boiled egg, suddenly paused as his eye fell on a singular phenomenon. This was seemingly a hair curled up and encircled by a yellow gauzy substance, which was embedded in the white of the egg. The substance was removed and placed under a microscope, when what seemed to the naked eye to be a hair, proved to be a well-developed young snake, apparently of the garter species, and with the young reptile was what seemed to be the larvæ of others.

The Old Turnpike.

We hear no more the clanging hoof,
And the stage-coach rattling by,
For the steam king rules the traveled world,
And the old pike's left to die.
The grass creeps o'er the flinty path,
And the stealthy daisies steal
Where once the stage-horse, day by day,
Lifted his iron heel.

No more the weary stager dreads
The toil of the coming morn;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horn:
And the dust lies still upon the road,
And bright-eyed children play,
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel
Rattled along the way.

No more we hear the cracking whip,
And the strong wheels' rumbling sound;
But ah! the water drives us on,
And an iron-horse is found!
The coach stands rusting in the yard,
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now!

The old turnpike is a pike no more,
Wide open stands the gate!
We have made a road for our horse to stride,
And we ride at a flying rate,
We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills
And tunnelled the mountain's side,
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge
Fearless now we ride.

Go—on—on—with a hearty frolic!
A puff, a shriek and a bound;
While the tardy echoes wake too late
To echo back the sound;
And the old pike road is left alone,
And stagers seek the plow;
We have circled the earth with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now!

The Deaf Musician.

The foregoing title was the inscription I read in antique characters upon the tarnished door-plate as I rang the bell.

Simultaneously with the faint tinkle in the basement there arose a weird noise, half shriek, half laugh, that never could have proceeded from any human lips—almost fiendish in its first wild fierceness, and then gradually dying away in accents of despairing piteousness.

I started back involuntarily, and was still standing confused and bewildered when a young girl opened the door, and as I asked to see Mr. Ballendrant I could not keep my eyes from scanning her countenance, which struck me as being the fairest and most expressive I had ever seen.

Not of the florid type of beauty. No golden hair and melting azure eyes. Hair of a rich dark brown, around a broad white brow; eyes of a deep, dark gray; true womanly eyes, eloquent to those who could read them aright, with a story of mingled strength of mind and faithful love.

Her form small and delicate, yet with a suppleness that told of health; while all her features were regular and her teeth pearly white. Yet there was something in her face, with all its delicate beauty, that told roses had not always bloomed through the summer of her youth.

I could not help noticing the troubled expression, almost a look of pain, that swept over her features as I spoke, and *I hastened to explain that I had a letter* of introduction from a professor of the college where I had studied, stating I wished to take some lessons in music, and thinking he might be disposed to instruct me.

Again the troubled look intensified if anything. She did not reply, however, but led the way into a desolate little parlor, and asking me to be seated, went out, closing the door after her.

I looked around the dreary, cheerless room, and out of the window on the not enlivening prospect of back-yard closed around by the rear of dingy brick buildings, and thought what a joyless place for one so young and fair to have to live in. Then my mind reverted to the weird noise I had heard, and wondered what it could be.

As I was thinking the door opened, and a tall man with, long, gray hair and flowing beard entered, accompanied by his daughter. His figure was much stooped at the shoulders, and his once strikingly handsome face was crossed by many a wrinkle, and, moreover, bore a most peculiar expression, as though he constantly strove to catch some far-off sound.

Miss Ballendrant's words explained it.

"Papa has lately had the bitter misfortune to lose his powers of hearing," she said. "Indeed, he has become totally deaf, and you will have to communicate your thoughts to him in writing."

He seemed to know what she was saying.

"Yes," he said, "my hearing is becoming weakened, and I shall trouble you to write anything you wish to say, or let my little girl do it for you."

Miss Ballendrant turned her eyes upon him with a fond expression, and, through the medium of a small slate which hung at her waist, let her father know that as I had studied before it was principally practice upon the piano under a competent instructor I wished, and he fixed the time for the first lesson on the following day.

I was on my way to the door when *Miss Ballendrant very nervously spoke—*

"I should have—indeed I meant to have told you that—papa is often unwell—and, perhaps, if you do not object—I shall have sometimes to take his place."

I have no doubt my face showed the surprise I felt, for she walked quickly to the piano—the only article of any value in the room—opened it and sat down.

"Do you doubt my ability?" she said, with a touch of pride.

She did not give me time to reply, but running her fingers over the keys for a moment, awoke them into life, making the air vibrate with a volume of music like something of Bach's, almost startling one to hear the crash and rumble like an Alpine storm—a very avalanche of tempestuous harmony.

After the dull gloom that pervaded the room but a moment before, one could easily imagine it to be an impassioned account of the creation, and that the quivering chords beneath the touch of those delicate fingers gave forth the music of the spheres and the rush of the waters as they surged over the shoreless world.

Then came a grand triumphant hymn, a rapturous song of praise that might have swelled from the throats of the angels proclaiming the approval of the Holy Spirit that it was good.

Then a dreamy, moonlight sort of song without words, typical of Nature asleep and the solitude of the vast continents; and last, the daintiest, airiest, most sprite-like air—dainty, airy and sprite-like as anything Chopin ever wrote, almost too ethereal to be human, like the first glad pulsations of the wonderful mystery of life.

"Beautiful!" was all I could say as she rose, her lovely face aglow with the delicious pride which springs from the consciousness of power.

"Miss Ballendrant," I said, earnestly, after a pause, "I never for an instant doubted your ability to instruct me, but had I done so your performance would convince the most sceptical."

This was our introduction to each other. What her feelings may have been I cannot tell; neither can I analyze my own—charmed, bewildered, with all the romance of my nature awakened, and my curiosity aroused as to the source of that unearthly cry.

The next day at the appointed time I was there, and for a week I went regularly, until I came to regard it as the only period of real pleasure in the day.

My beautiful instructress and I had become excellent friends, and I liked to tell myself that when I was with her that anxious look became less marked and her whole being brightened up.

Her father ever sat in the rocking chair during the lessons, but seldom speaking, except to his daughter, whom he usually called "his little girl," but sometimes Camille.

One day I saw he was annoyed at something, and Camille's face did not brighten up as was its wont.

We went through our lesson mechanically; she was evidently troubled about something, and I felt conscious I was intruding upon some household distress.

When the lesson was over, and I rose to take my leave, the old man addressed me.

"Miss Ballendrant," he said—it was the first time I had ever heard him either address or speak so to her—"has been trying to persuade me that I am growing childish, and that my hand has forgotten the instrument I have played since my childhood. I shall leave it to you whether she speaks the truth or not."

As he spoke he took a violin from a case beside him, and, arranging the strings, glanced triumphantly towards his daughter, but she had buried her face in her hands, and was sobbing silently.

The moment he drew the bow across the strings I thought there was something amiss, and then, oh, powers of discord, the noise I had heard when I first stood upon the step—such hideous wailings and shrieks as filled the room. No one with the veriest knowledge of music could have touched those strings. Had an infant the necessary strength of arm and wrist he would have produced as much harmony.

Surprised and bewildered, I knew not how to act.

Unwilling for Camille's sake to sit and hear, and not wishing for the same reason to offend the old man by taking my leave, I knew not how to act.

Suddenly Camille started to her feet, her face flushed crimson and her eyes swollen with tears.

"Are you a *gentleman*?" she cried, hysterically, "to sit there and see an old, childish man make a fool of himself! Perhaps, though, it amuses you. If so, pray enjoy it!"

"Camille," I pleaded, "you are unjust!"

"Go!" she shrieked, wildly, and pointing to the door. "Go!"

"You are unjust," I said again; "but believe me, I pity you from the bottom of my heart. By and by, when you can think, remember I am your friend till death."

I walked miles that afternoon, but the house had a fascination for me, and almost unconsciously I retraced my steps.

As I drew near I saw a crowd gathered around the door, and, hurrying on, I asked one of the bystanders what was the matter.

"Matter enough. The old feller's dead, and the girl's half crazy, and keeps on crying out that she killed him."

I found it was too true, the violin lay dashed to fragments on the floor, the old man was dead, and his daughter lay in a swoon with a doctor trying to restore her.

She gradually recovered consciousness, but only to break into fresh denunciations of herself as having killed him. At length, however, she wore herself completely out, and, under the doctor's management, sank into a deep slumber.

The Coroner gave the verdict that the old man had died of heart disease accelerated by unusual excitement. Then, giving the doctor a *carte blanche*, I saw that everything that money could do was done before I left.

I called next morning early, and found Camille sitting up in an easy-chair, but very weak and exhausted.

"I wished to see you," she said, "to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindness you have shown, but I am very poor, and can never repay you."

I tried to stop her, but she would not hear me, and she told me the story, the bitter story of her life. How her father had been gradually losing his hearing, until about three years before he had been attacked by some peculiar affection of the brain which completely puzzled the doctors, and when he had recovered his strength his musical powers were completely gone; how she had kept the knowledge from him, blaming herself, oh! so bitterly for her loving deceit; how hard they had found it to live upon the pittance she could earn; of all her futile trials in endeavoring to get pupils. Then how yesterday, when concealment was no longer possible, she had let him know the truth; and, dashing the violin to pieces, he had fallen in what she thought a fit, but was in reality death.

It was a relief to her, yet God only knows the pain it cost her to tell me this, and as she recalled the final catastrophe, she clasped her hands, and through a rain of tears prayed silently for strength to endure.

I followed the body of the old man to its last resting place, and when the service was over and the minister had departed I left Camille by her father's grave and waited for her at the gate. In about an hour she rejoined me, a very picture of sorrow, pale but very calm.

We stood in silence for a moment or two, and then I ventured to ask her plans for the future.

"I have taken a little room," she said, "and, though I have very little money, I trust I can manage until I get a situation of some sort."

"Miss Ballendrant," I said, "I have a situation for you if you will accept it."

She turned her eyes on me inquiringly.

"A lady going abroad desires a companion. My recommendation will be sufficient. Do you think it would suit you?"

"Oh, I should be so thankful," she said, "if I thought I was competent to fill it. And the lady's name?"

"My mother."

A rosy flush suffused her face, and she asked, timidly:

"Are you going also?"

"I intend doing so; but do not let that be an objection."

One sudden look of joy flashed into her eyes, and for a moment chased the sorrow from her face. Only for an instant; but it was enough for me to know—and I could wait patiently, trusting in the future.

Cattle Diseases.

Black-leg, black-quarter, charbon and murrain are common names for a disease known to veterinarians as carbuncular erysipelas. Some recent investigations by Prof. Tyndall go to show that this disease is caused by the growth of a minute plant in the blood, by which the vital fluid is disorganized and made unfit for the vital functions. It is evident that the seat of the disease is the blood, but hitherto its cause has escaped the closest investigations. It affects young cattle, chiefly yearlings; and those that are in the most thrifty condition are generally attacked. The first symptom is lameness in one of the hind legs, which is swollen and discolored. When the hand is passed over the quarter attacked, the swellings crackle or rustle, from the movement of air contained underneath the skin. The animal becomes feverish, the coat stares, the mouth is hot and dry, the dung is hard and black or offensive, the urine is hot and dark colored, and death is very rapid. When the skin is removed, the flesh is black and decomposed, and the blood is black. The carcass becomes putrid in a short time. We know of no cure, but the disease may be prevented by care in feeding wholesome food, and by avoiding those rank pastures which abound in low, rich, undrained places in river bottoms and marshes. Pure water is also a preventive. It is highly probable that the poisonous spores which produce the disease in the blood enter the system in impure water that is swallowed by the animals, or with the rank infected herbage of swampy places. As with cholera, typhoid fevers and other epidemic diseases of the human race, which were formerly so destructive, these disorders of cattle exist only where and when sanitary laws are violated, and are unknown where caution is exercised to avoid danger.—*N. Y. Times.*

Hard Work.

"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." Says Dr. Arnold, "The difference between one man and another is not so much in talent as in energy." "Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it." "Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be attained by the labor of a life-time, but it is not to be purchased at a lesser price." "There is but one method," said Sidney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of a fox." "Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far." "Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to a man who can and will. *This is the only law of success.*" "Have you ever entered a cottage, or traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom," asked Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and found that each of these men had a talent you have not, knew something you did not?" The most useless creature that yawned at a club, or idled in rage under the suns of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is, not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

A Needle's Three Years' Journey.

The Louisville (Ky.) *News* says: A young woman named Melissa Shipp, whose residence is in Martin county, Indiana, about eight miles from Shoals, has arrived in the city by the Ohio and Mississippi road for the purpose of receiving medical advice. About three years ago, while walking across the carpet of her room at her father's residence in her bare feet, she stepped upon a piece of broken needle, which penetrated the hollow of her left foot, sinking deeply into the flesh. Herself and mother made repeated efforts to draw the fragment from the wound, but without success. Finally, a piece of bacon-rind was bound on the punctured part, and in a day or two the pain subsided, and a week later the wound seemed perfectly healed.

Miss Shipp continued to go about and attend to her domestic duties for several months after the accident, entirely free from pain. Gradually, however, her ankle began to pain her, and this continued for two or three months, she at times suffering intensely. She supposed, as did her friends, the pain was caused by acute rheumatism or a sprain, and bathed the part affected in tepid water and soothing liniments. After about three months of suffering the pain began to subside, and a month later had entirely ceased.

She suffered no more for about fifteen months, when the acute pain again set in, this time in the knee. For two or three months the same treatment was followed as when the ankle was affected, the young lady and her parents still supposing the pain was the result of acute rheumatism. Then the pain began to subside, and in three months had entirely disappeared.

For nearly a year Miss Shipp's health was excellent, and she supposed she had entirely recovered from her singular affliction. But she was mistaken. About six weeks ago the pain returned with great acuteness, this time in the hip. Her sufferings at times were intense, and the remedies formerly used seemed wholly without efficacy in her emergency. On Wednesday last, however, the secret of all her sufferings was explained. While adjusting a skirt after arising from bed, she discovered that a small spot near the hip-bone was particularly sensitive, and her mother being called to examine it, felt the sharp point of something in the flesh and protruding through the inflamed skin. A pair of tweezers was obtained and the obstruction removed, when it was found to be about half an ordinary-sized needle, so corroded by rust as to be but little thicker than an ordinary horse-hair. The fragment had traveled the entire length of the limb from the center of the foot to the hip-bone.

The young lady suffered very greatly after the needle was withdrawn, and is still a sufferer, and comes to the city to consult a skillful surgeon and seek such relief as medical science can afford. The case is certainly a remarkable one.

Words of Wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools learn in no other.

A man seldom improves who has no better model than himself.

He must be a sad fool who can learn nothing from his own folly.

Never trouble yourself with trifles, and soon all trouble will appear a trifle.

Gray hairs seem like the light of a soft morn, silvering over the evening of life.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

It is sad to see so many walk in the dark themselves, who carry a lantern for others.

Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse.

Ignorance of the truth, or spiritual blindness, is generally both the mother and daughter of pride.

Fancy rules over two-thirds of the universe, the past and the future, while reality is confined in the present.

Good sense is the body of poetic genius; fancy, its drapery; motion, its life; and magnetism, the soul, that is everywhere, forming all into one graceful and intelligent whole.

It is far easier to feign respect when we do not feel it, than to express it when we actually do; for which reason frank, straightforward people always appear hypocritical to suspicious ones. The very fear of seeming deceitful makes us seem so.

A Clown's Death in a Circus.

Whoever has habitually attended circuses in this country, says the New York *Sun*, remembers the Conrad brothers, acrobatic clowns, and their comical performance, in which one pretended to be dead, while the other tumbled him about. They recently went to Germany. The London *Era* contains the following: "One evening the elder Conrad fell to the ground after a pretended blow, and was turned and returned, as usual. His arms and legs were jerked, he was struck and kicked and dragged, but preserved a steady impassibility. Suddenly an expression of distress could be noticed through the grotesquely painted lineaments of his brother, who hastily dropped on his knees and placed his hand upon the heart of the inanimate clown, exclaiming: 'My poor brother is dead!' At this the audience only laughed. 'Gentlemen,' said the distressed man, with tears in his voice, "I assure you that he is dead.' Then, taking him tenderly in his arms, he bore him from the arena. The crowd appeared struck with the natural manner in which the bereft clown expressed grief, and applauded him vigorously as he departed. There were loud cheers for both, but neither presented himself. Death had been more thoroughly simulated than ever before."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Pruning the Grapevine.

You can do almost anything with a grapevine if you understand it and apply the means; it is so susceptible to change or direction. Give it a proper soil and situation, and you can advance its growth amazingly. And you can direct this growth at will equally amazingly. You can grow wood, fruit, or both: of course with exceptions. But by growing the one you will lessen the other. You cannot grow fruit and wood largely at the same time, not generally. You can however, grow a good crop of each with the proper knowledge and care, soil, treatment and climate suitable. The aim should always be a balance between fruit and wood, as also an avoidance of excess and lack of growth. The medium course is found to be the true course. Then you get a fair to good growth of fruit of good quality, a good healthy growth of wood, and yearly growth of both wood and fruit, because the vigor is retained and continued; all goes on like a perfect machine kept in good order without strain. In such cases you can bear, and require, to have a good soil—not rich, necessarily, but one favorable to a good sound growth, which has reference to the mechanical, hygrometric, barometric, and other conditions of the soil, rather than to fertility—which in the main should not be great: expansion of the roots, a well aerated soil being of more account than high manuring, to connect quality of fruit with growth. Land cannot, therefore, be too deeply and thoroughly drained and disintegrated for the grape, giving chance for its roots without danger from mouldiness or rot, or the evils referred to a wet soil.

Having, then, the proper soil, also the proper situation and climate—warm, dry atmosphere—there will remain only the task of directing the vine; and this is of equal importance with the provision for its roots. Let it go unchecked, and there will generally be little fruit. Cut close (the wood), and with our American sorts, there will be disease and various mischief. The overgrowth of fruit will defeat itself; will hurt (exhaust) the vine, which will show the year following in lack, and perhaps failure of a crop, the growth of the wood behind suspended entirely in some parts of the vine, the frost of winter getting the credit. This is done by close pruning; especially summer pruning. It shows how easily the vine may be directed. If the shears had been withheld, there would have been an entirely different state of things—a large wood growth—a small, straggling fruit yield, lacking in quality and quantity, and good branches; but the vine would have been healthy and remained vigorous; yet it would have defeated its purpose—fruit.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Wintering Celery.

We have seen celery well kept through winter by simply burying an ordinary flour barrel in the ground, mixing in the bottom about nine inches of thin mud, placing the celery upright with the balls of roots in the mud, and covering the tops over with a mound of straw, leaves or manure. The celery came out finely bleached, and without a sign of shriveling. Experience with many methods has taught us that this is one of the very best for small lots for family use. We have also seen excellent results by placing the barrel in a cool cellar; of course the root should be bedded in thin mud in this case as well, and it will keep fresh for a long time. In quantity celery may be stored in trenches, say two feet wide, and of sufficient depth to take all in except the leaves, when standing upright. The plants must be packed closely together, allowing a ball of earth to remain on the roots of each; bank up slightly on either side; cover about two feet deep with dry leaves, and place over this a roof-like structure of boards to ward off rain. Water among celery plants during winter is as disadvantageous as during its growing season it is indispensible. Of all materials for protecting the tops and to keep out frost, we have found leaves best, and corn-fodder poorest; the latter appears to possess some special attraction for mice, and they will harbor in it in preference to almost anything else. As to location for storing away celery, a hillside in light sandy or gravelly soil is best, and the nearest approach to this will give most satisfactory results. The plants need not be blanched before storing, as old-time gardeners believed; if properly stored they will come out white, crisp and tender up to the leaves. To have good celery, however, it is, of course, needful that it be well grown; no plan of storing can make amends for defective culture.—*New York Tribune.*

Electros.

For Cheese.—Scald sour milk until the whey rises to the top; pour it off or skim out the curd and place it in a cotton cloth or bag, hang it up to drain, let it drain five or six hours; do not squeeze it; after the whey has all dripped out put the curd in a bowl, salt to taste, and work in well with your hands butter and a little cream; mold into balls or patts; keep in a cool place.

Poached Eggs.—When the water has boiled in the frying-pan break the eggs separately in a saucer; remove the pan from the stove, and slip the eggs, (one at a time,) on the surface of the water; when all are in, place the pan again on the fire, and boil about three minutes; take them out with a skimmer, drain well, lay them upon pieces of buttered toast, place on a hot dish, salt to taste; garnish with parsley.

Chow Chow.—Small measure green tomatoes, six green peppers, one quart small white onions, two medium-sized heads of cabbage; chop all fine; throw about three handfuls of salt over; let stand about two hours, then squeeze the water out; scald white vinegar with one ounce whole cloves and allspice mixed; throw over it all; fit for the table in twenty-four hours.

Pastry for Mince Pie.—One cupful lard, two cupfuls flour, one-half cupful ice-water, a pinch of salt; use a knife to cut the lard through the flour until fine; then add the water and mix with the knife until no flour remains in the bowl. Roll in a sheet and place small bits of butter over; dust well; fold up, and repeat the process twice, using half a cupful of butter. Roll the crust thin; have a quick oven; it will rise in flakes.

Female Convicts of Sing Sing.

In accordance with a recent New York State law, which says that female convicts shall be confined only in the penitentiary, the women who have been inmates in Sing Sing, six hundred and sixty-six in number, were removed to the Crow Hill Penitentiary, in Brooklyn, recently. The women, with their personal effects tied up in handkerchiefs and bedquilts, were lodged between decks on the propeller Leader and brought down the Hudson. They were dressed in the blue and white raiment of Sing Sing convicts. Seven of them are serving life-sentences. Jane Brooks was sentenced in 1853 for killing a man in Allegheny county through jealousy. Ann Barrey was sentenced in 1866 for throwing her child into the river. Lodica Friedenberg was sentenced in 1875. She is an old woman of eighty, who is simple-minded, and who is likely to get a pardon before long. She was sentenced for the murder of her sister's husband, whose head she chopped off with an ax. Polly Fish has been the longest a convict, and has been at Sing Sing for twenty years. She stood in one spot during the whole trip, with her hands crossed in front of her, and looking very patient and amiable with her mild face and short gray curls. She killed her child. Mary Johnson, a colored woman, was sentenced in 1865 for the murder of her child, and Emma Orisk, a Polish woman, was sentenced for life in 1875, on account of an aggravated case of arson. Emma Wimple was sentenced last year for life for the murder of her husband. She had a lover whom she preferred and she would put poison into the husband's tea. Half of the women smoked, and those unfortunates who were not presented with a cigar, had recourse to their clay pipes. All the way down the river there was singing, which was done by the colored woman for the most part. The company were well supplied with Mr. Sankey's book, which was all but sung straight through. With the best of behavior and with singular cheerfulness the women sailed down the Hudson, and at the dock by Hamilton ferry they entered the Black Maria with the same gay good-nature.

Suggestions About Reading.

The long winter evenings are now coming on, and will afford opportunities for reading which all should improve. One of the wisest of American college professors used to tell his students, "Read—read almost anything; but read. Anything not absolutely corrupt is better than reverie—better than entire stagnation of mind." Bacon declares that "reading maketh a full man." There are varieties of intellectual food. The prescription, "milk for babies and strong meat for men," applies to mind as well as to body; and so does the other adage, "What is one man's poison is another man's meat."

Read, if you are equal to the task, the few choice books of thought that stimulate and teach you to think. It is wholesome and bracing for the mind to have its faculties kept on the stretch, as they are by such books. It is like climbing a hill. But despise not those who cannot climb as high as you can. Let them enjoy other books that convey instruction or communicate power without straining their minds. With a majority of those who are at work during the day, reading is but a recreation in the evening. But merely as a recreation it is invaluable. It lifts them out of their narrow circle of low anxieties and selfish joys. It quickens their sympathies and expands their views. It ushers them into ideal "galleries of delight," which their fancy frescoes with pictures, roughly outlined and crudely colored, perhaps, in comparison with those of your own stately imagination, but none the less vivid and inspiring for them.

The Mexican Cactus.

A correspondent writes from Mexico: This is truly the land of the cactii. I know not how many varieties I have seen, from the minute plant that scarcely peeps its diminutive thorn above the soil to the tall pitahaya, which grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet, and then sends forth branches which have the same position as the arms of a candlebra. It has a trunk like a fluted column, and upon the plant there grew clusters of thorns, radiating from a center in every direction, sharp as needles, and as irritating when piercing the skin as the sting of a wasp or bee. It is sometimes about two feet in diameter, and its branches would bear the weight of a man without breaking. The Turk's head cactus is very common, and attains the size of a flour barrel. During the dry season the wild cattle will paw off the top of this plant and from its juicy pulp partially quench their thirst. It bears a brownish yellow flower which at a little distance resembles the tulip, and has but a very faint odor. I have not found any cactus flower that is very fragrant, nor are they as brilliant in hue as those I have seen in the hot-houses of the Eastern States.

Said a politicain to his son: "Look at me! I began as an alderman, and here I am at the top of the tree, and what is my reward? Why, when I die my son will be the greatest rascal in the city." To this the young hopeful replied: "Yes, dad, when you die; but not till then."

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1877.

TAKE the anti resumption party and bury it. Mr Hayes has pronounced its funeral sermon.

WE COPY from the President's Message his views on the financial situation. Although clothed unfortunately in vague and ambiguous language, they cannot but be satisfactory to that portion of the American people who believe in National honesty. The Message is too long for publication entire in our columns this week. We cannot help thinking that a blunt and plain spoken Grant would have said the same in half the words. There would have been no doubt of his meaning.

THE appointment of Confederate General Fitzsimmons as Marshal of Georgia, in preference to two highly respectable republicans and one conservative democratic candidates, at the dictation of Senators Gordon and Hill, is rather the weakest of the many weak things Hayes has been guilty of.

The Pith of The Matter.

The United States bond is a promise to repay in gold, and with interest in gold, money borrowed for the suppression of the Rebellion. Men who were beaten might crave vengeance upon the lender; "payment", in paper instead of coin, forced exchange of a debt bearing no interest for a debt bearing interest, or some other form of repudiation. What business have loyal men or honest men, with such schemes!

The greenback is a promise to repay in gold money borrowed for the suppression of rebellion. Changing in value, as mere promise must, it wronged many, and injured all business. To make the greenback more steady in value, the amount of issue was limited and the day of payment fixed by solemn pledge. To issue more, refuse payment, or to put it out of our power to pay, would be dishonorable repudiation, and a return to a worse currency than we now have.

The cost of resumption has been paid. It would be folly not to grasp the good already paid for. We have endured for years, sacrificed much, and are already beginning to feel the reviving confidence which a more solid footing brings, and which alone can make business better.—Shall we face about, and march back through the weary bog of doubt, uncertainty, and incalculable loss, throwing away all that we have gained!

What the currency might have been, if the Government had not issued as currency its promises to pay coin, is a question upon which no time need be wasted. Paper promising to pay nothing could have value only by limitation of amount; the same power which can limit to-day may remove all limits tomorrow; and a Government unwise or dishonest enough to issue such a paper will very probably be unwise or dishonest enough to break down all limits, and issue more as long as it wants money.

Only the ignorant fancy that the bank circulation needs to be reduced by the Government; the banks are compelled to secure their notes, and if honestly managed, make constant provision in their loans for the redemption of all that are issued. Compelled to hold back their capital as security, they can lend less money, and charge the people less, than banks under old State laws were permitted to lend and to charge. If we abolish the National system, the States will be free to inflict upon the country wild-cat money of thirty different kinds, all bad. As matters stand, we have one kind, the same in every state, by which not a billholder has ever lost a single cent.

The country has suffered much, and so has Germany. Prices have fallen here; prices in gold nearly or quite as much there. Real estate, always unnaturally cheap when many are forced to realize, has fallen here, in Germany, in Austria, in England. All the civilized world is suffering.* But the United States has been paying the debts of a great war, getting rid of the reckless extravagant and perilous use of promises instead of money, and so has something to show for its sacrifices. Beyond these swamps in which we have been wading, there is no firm footing anywhere, save upon the rock of public honor. Brave men deemed that honor worth dying for; we shall find it well worth working for, if we persevere.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. MCCLURE in his Times abuses his former business partner, Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, without stint. All old citizens who remember anything of politics cannot fail to recollect McClure, Patterson and Sellers, the Junists trio who were rightfully considered about as corrupt politicians as the State ever produced. Mr. McClure has done nothing since to entitle him to be the conservator of the morals of all Pennsylvania and the Nation—except joining the Democracy would entitle him to that distinction—and were the above three to be put into a bag and shaken up, who can tell which one would come out first.—*Money Luminary.*

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Views of President Hayes.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Among other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, I cannot but call attention to my views in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and as securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached.

NO STEP BACKWARD.

Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition and certainly no right to question the sincerity or the integrity of opinions, and would neither conceal or undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distresses which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in method, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconveniences inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to an increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and unless relieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate are confined to no class of the people, indeed; but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them, it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is in itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payment. The rich the speculative, the operating, the money dealing classes may not always feel the mischiefs of or may find casual profits in a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable or remediless.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Closely connected with the general resumption of specie payments, is one of subordinate but still of grave importance. I mean the readjustment of our coinage system, by renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress under the constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value and legal tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Holding the opinion as I do that neither the interest of the government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, would neither be unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation or any one nation can control this question, even within its own border against the laws of trade, or the positive laws of other governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may supercede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only to certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend your attention. In any legislation providing for a silver coinage regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power, and the public good as effected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt, distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver-coinage measure, as affecting this relation of the government to the holders of the public debt, becomes an element in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligations of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and will be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike.

ENOUGH FOR THE INTEREST.

The public debt of the United States to the amount of $718,690,000 bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and $708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or in silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding at such reduced rates. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly over balanced by the injurious effect of such payment, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since Feb. 12, 1873, when gold became the unlimited legal tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or in coin of equal value. During the time of those issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds, as the coin in which they were to be paid.

SILVER PAYMENT.

It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin which that has made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay obligations in a coin of less intrinsic value than that contemplated by the parties when the obligations were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coin of less commercial value than the coin received for the bonds, would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit.

It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary use of currency in the every day transactions of life, and preserving the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage which now constitutes our specie currency as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far, and by what methods, a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value free from disturbing fluctuations is hardly attainable, and without it an unlimited legal tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would tend to drive out of circulation the dearest coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition of redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only injury and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions.

THE SILVER DELUSION.

Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage, to pass as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that the e is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal tender value, would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage which at some past time had been coined at a value equal to the legal tender value assigned to the new issue.

In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be recognized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money, which can be kept in circulation and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations. I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of legal tender there be impressed on the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore funded and now outstanding from payment, either principal or interest, in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	5.30 a.m
Frisbee.....	11.18	5.36 ....
Farmers Valley.....	11.30	5.48 ....
Smethport.....	11.44	6.00 ....
Crosby.....	12.02 †	6.14 †
Colegrove.....	12.07	6.21 ....
Hamlin.....	12.19	6.37 ....
Wernwag.....	12.45	6.47 ....
Clermont.....Arrive	12.50	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leave	1.30 p.m	7.14 a.m
Wernwag.....	*	7.25 ....
Hamlin.....	1.60	7.45 ....
Colegrove.....	2.05	7.50 †
Crosby.....	2.16 †	7.54 ....
Smethport.....	2.30	8.16 ....
Farmers Valley.....	2.42	8.28 †
Frisbee.....	2.55	8.39 ....
Larabee.....Arrive	3.00	8.45 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.	LOCAL.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	STATIONS. NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	LOCAL.
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
7 10	4 55	Dep	Smethport	Ar	7 40	9 55	
7 46	5 15		Elma		7 00	9 15	
7 56	5 30		Aurora		6 47	7 00	
8 06	5 40		Arnolds		6 35	7 10	
8 06	5 40		Yorkshire		6 41	7 03	
8 05	6 41		Mapleton		6 32	6 56	
8 27	7 05		Franklinville		6 12	6 37	
8 35	7 20		Rinaldo		6 04	6 28	
10 12	7 45		Erie R.R. Junction		4 16	5 48	
10 14	7 50		Olean		4 12	5 45	
10 23			Weston's		4 01		
10 31			Portville		3 53		
10 40			State Line		3 42		
10 50			Kinzua		3 32		
11 07			LAKE VIEW		3 17		
11 20			Bucktail		3 10		
11 44			Turtle Point		2 65		
11 55			Port Allegany		2 50		
12 14			Liberty		2 37		
12 25			Keating		2 19		
12 40			Shippen		2 04		
12 55		Ar.	Keeperville	Dep	1 49		

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arnolds and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8.40	p. m
" "	Harrisburg	12.05	a. m
" "	Williamsport	3.30	"
" "	Lock Haven	4.45	"
" "	Renovo	6.30	"
" "	Driftwood	8.55	"
" "	Emporium	10.30	"
" "	Sterling Run	11.30	"
" "	Kane	12.30	p. m
" "	Wetmore	1.00	"
" "	Ridgway	2.30	"
" "	Brockport	4.00	"
" "	Du Bois	4.30	"
" "	Falls Creek	5.00	"
" "	Corsica	5.30	"
" "	Brookville	6.00	"
" "	Reynoldsville	6.45	"
" "	Punxsutawney	7.30	"
" "	Big Run	8.00	"
" "	Du Bois	8.30	"
" "	Clearfield	9.30	"
" "	Curwensville	10.00	"
" "	Clearfield Bridge	10.30	"
" "	Mahaffey	11.00	"
" "	Glen Hope	11.30	"
" "	Patton	12.00	a. m
" "	Carrolltown	12.30	"
" "	Loretto	1.00	"
" "	Summit	1.30	"
" "	Cresson	2.00	"
" "	Gallitzin	2.30	"
" "	Tyrone	3.00	"
" "	Birmingham	3.30	"
" "	Petersburg	4.00	"
" "	Huntingdon	4.30	"
" "	Mt. Union	5.00	"
" "	Lewistown Junction	5.30	"
" "	Mifflin	6.00	"
" "	Newport	6.30	"
" "	Duncannon	7.00	"
" "	Marysville	7.30	"
" "	Harrisburg	8.00	"
" "	Middletown	8.30	"
" "	Elizabethtown	9.00	"
" "	Lancaster	9.30	"
" "	Parkesburg	10.00	"
" "	Coatesville	10.30	"
" "	Downingtown	11.00	"
" "	Malvern	11.30	"
" "	Paoli	12.00	m
" "	Berwyn	12.30	p. m
" "	Wayne Junction	1.00	"
" "	Philadelphia	1.30	"

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6.00	a. m
" "	Emporium	8.10	"
" "	Driftwood	9.55	"
" "	Renovo	10.10	"
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.05	a. m
" "	Kane	2.45	p. m
" "	Emporium	6.10	"
" "	Renovo	8.15	"
" "	Arr. at Philadelphia	7.05	a. m

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt

ROOFING PAINT.

The Rocky Mountain Vermilion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gals. in can $1.75. Three 2-gallon cans in one case..... 5.00
1 barrel, 26 gallons..... 12.50
1 barrel, 44 gallons..... 20.00

AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS, 40 South Front St., Phila.

4-45-1 m

WE DO any kind of Job Printing as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Smethport or elsewhere. Try us.

WARRANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Venl Ex* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon and will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, Dec. 17, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m.,

All that piece, parcel or tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the Smethport and Alton road, being the southwest corner of James Taylor's lot; thence along the said road westerly to the southeast corner of land set off and conveyed to Miles Irons; thence by a line running on the location of the center through the cleared land of that part of the "Old Farm" lying north of the said road, and being the east line of said land set off to Miles Irons; north 256 and 8-10 perches, more or less, to the northeast corner of said land of Miles Irons in the north line of the "Old Farm"; thence by said north line east 48 and 8-10 perches more or less to a beech the northeast corner of the same; thence south 81 perches to a post the northwest corner of the James Taylor lot aforesaid, thence by the west line of said James Taylor lot south 1½ deg. west 177 and 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 78 and 5-10 acres, more or less, being parts of Warrants Nos. 2668 and 2667; about 50 acres improved, well watered, one stone barn, one frame barn with two sheds, one two-story frame dwelling house, a quantity of fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Wm. Irons at the suit of Esther Grimsby and Lydia Isselstine.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Venl Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Monday Dec. 17, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Lafayette, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: That certain strip of land 50 feet in width, being 30 feet on the south side and running parallel to the center line of the track of the railroad of the McKean County Bituminous Coal Company, and 20 feet on the north side of said centre line of railroad track and running parallel with said centre line of said track; the said land being the strip occupied by said railroad company for a railroad and place of deposit for materials excavated, where the same crosses lot No. 50, of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, conveyed to Wm. Talbot, containing 6 and 15-100 acres and being part of said lot No. 50.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of McKean County Bituminous Coal Company, at the suit of J. W. Crawford.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 26, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Venl Ex* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County Pa., to me directed. I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Smethport at one o'clock p. m., on Monday the 17th day of Dec. A. D. 1877.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the road leading from Smethport to Alton, at the southwest corner of James Taylor's lot; thence along the said road westerly to the southeast corner of land set off and conveyed to Miles Irons; thence by a line running on the location of the center through the cleared land of that part of the "Old Farm" lying north of the said road, and being the east line of said land set off to Miles Irons; north 256 and 8-10 perches, more or less, to the northeast corner of said land of Miles Irons in the north line of the "Old Farm"; thence by said north line east 48 and 8-10 perches more or less to a beech the northeast corner of the same; thence south 81 perches to a post the northwest corner of the James Taylor lot aforesaid, thence by the west line of said James Taylor lot south 1½ deg. west 177 and 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 78 and 5-10 acres, more or less, being parts of Warrants Nos. 2668 and 2667; about 50 acres improved, well watered, one stone barn, one frame barn with two sheds, one two-story frame dwelling house, a quantity of fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Wm. Irons at the suit of Esther Grimsby and Lydia Isselstine.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 17th day of Dec. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Norwich, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a point on the east bank of Potato or Sikes creek, being the southwest corner of Timothy Antisdel's farm; thence east one hundred and ten poles and sixteen links to a post corner; thence south one hundred and seven poles to a post corner; thence east one hundred and seven poles and nine links to a post corner, being the northeast corner of lot No. five (5); thence south fifty poles and ten and one-fourth links to a post corner; thence west one hundred and ninety-eight poles to a post corner on the east bank of said creek; thence down said creek through all its windings to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and nine and one-half acres of land; about fifty acres improved, and well watered, reserving one-half acre of land on which the school house stands to the directors of the school district, and their successors in office, together with the school house and school privileges for school purposes, and being the southwest part of lot number four (4), and the north part of lot number five (5) on J. Colegrove's survey; and the same premises conveyed to Charles H. Crosby by Choate Burnham—Also reserving one-sixth part of all the oil that may be found or produced from said premises, except by distillation from coal; with the right in the said Choate Burnham to repossess himself of the said premises in case the said sixth part of oil as aforesaid is not delivered to him; and also excepting damages done by the mill dam in obstructing navigation or causing the water to flow back upon lands above said dam, having thereon a quantity of fruit trees, one large steam saw mill, one board house, one frame house, and one frame barn

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Charles H. Crosby at the suit of the National State Bank of Elizabeth.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 28, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 17th day of Dec. 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Nov. 26, 1877, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

JURY LISTS.

GRAND JURORS.

LIST of Grand Jurors drawn for December Term, 1877.

Annin—Charles Taylor, Jerome Hodges.
Bradford Tp.—A. A. Foster, David DeGolier, J. M. DeGolier.
Ceres—Henry Chevalier, Simmons Foot, Barton Hully.
Eldred—Amos Fisher, D. J. Keyes.
Hamlin—M. K. Childs.
Liberty—C. H. Cole, Aaron Goodwin, A. M. Holden, B. J. Jackson, Wm. Dickeson
Lafayette—Benjamin Marsh.
Norwich—A. F. Brewer.
Otto—A. T. Vaughn, Arthur Prentiss.
Smethport Boro—Wm. Ramsey.
Sergeant—Jacob Hafner.
Wetmore—John Grady, Geo. Nicholson.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

LIST of Traverse Jurors drawn for December Term, 1877.

Annin—O. P. Crandall, C. D. Roberts.
Bradford Tp—J. S. Blair, A. W. Corwin, D. C. Emery, Thomas Tait, H. W. Wagner.
Bradford Boro—F. W. Davis.
Ceres—Seth Cooper, F. W. Leonard, Henry Holmes.
Eldred—A. T Barden, Jas. Doyle, Jas. Fraley, Henderson Kaufman, R. H Lamphere, S. H Smith, Joseph Stull.
Hamlin—Wm Fields, H. W. Burlingame.
Hamilton—K. K. Jones.
Keating—L. D. Comes, J. H. Hackett, H. E. More, S. J. Hise, C. C. Wright.
Lafayette—A. Anderson, T. L. Newton, James Palmer.
Liberty—James Crozier, T. B. Day, Converse Grover, Hosea Gould, G. L. Heath, J. D. Otto, G. A. Richmond, Wm. Simar.
Norwich—Henry Gallup.
Otto—W. F. Sprague.
Smethport—J. G. Estep, Gilbert Lyman.
Sergeant—Peter Martin, W. T. Totten, J. B. Townsend.
Wetmore—David Curtis, O. D. Coleman, C. C. Nicholson, Enos Knapp.

J. A. ANDERSON,
J. E. D. WHITE,
Jury Comm'rs.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Titusville House, in the Borough of Bradford, on Friday, Nov. 30th A. D. 1877, at 3 o'clock, p. m., all of the following described real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of Main and Webster Streets; thence south along Webster street 118 feet, more or less to a corner; thence west 33 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence north 83 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence east 4 feet, more or less to Main street; thence east along Main street 30 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 3,715 square feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story frame hotel, fronting 30 feet on Main street, and extending back along Webster street 80 feet, and a lean-to on the back end 12x18 feet.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Thomas McGoldrick.

C. S. KING, Sher'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 9, 1877.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture Ex-TREME PATENT SILK CANVAS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and *is the finest Oil Painting Made.* Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures 18x24 for $10.00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. E. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

14-31-y 1.

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

If John H. Dingman and James O'Neil make you security of prosecuting their claim, then we command you that you summon the said John H. Dingman and James O'Neil, and the aforesaid Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius M. Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, at our County Court of Common Pleas, then to be held the third Monday of December next, to show wherefore whereas they the said John H. Dingman and James O'Neil, and the aforesaid Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius M. Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow, and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, together and undivided do hold all that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the township of Bradford, in the county of McKean, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at southwest corner of Warrant No 3538; thence north on west line of said warrant 310, and 7-10 perches to sugar tree at northwest corner of said warrant; thence east on said north line 108 rods to post; thence south 32 degrees east 56, and 8-10 rods to beech; thence south 25 degrees east 70 and 8-10 rods to maple; thence south 6 degrees east 50 and 7-10 rods to beech; thence south 22 degrees west 82 and 8-10 rods to post; thence west 27 and 9-10 rods to post; thence south 5 degrees west 46 and 6-10 rods to post; thence south 30 and 7-10 rods to post in south line of said warrant; thence west on said south line 95 and 8-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres and forty-three square rods, being part of said warrant No. 3538 and subdivision No 7, of Isaac Willett's land, reserving timber sold P. T. Kennedy, and excepting and reserving one hundred acres; beginning at southwest corner of warrant No 3538; thence east on south line of said warrant 62 rods to post; thence northerly to point in center of road running from Hood Valley road through the place, a sufficient distance so that a line run from the centre of the highway at that point west to the west line of said warrant parallel to south line of said warrant shall include fifty acres. And beginning at post the southeast corner of lands herein before described; thence west on warrant line 30 rods; thence northerly along line of first reserve of 50 acres and continuing on same course far enough so that a line run parallel with south line of said warrant to east line of lands conveyed by Willett's, shall embrace fifty acres, the same Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, partition thereof between them to be made according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided *to be done say* and the same to be done, do not permit very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, as he said, &c., And have you then and there the names of the summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of our said Court at Smethport this 31st day of October, A. D. 1877.

C. S. KING, Sheriff's Office, Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-17-2m

Seal of Court of COMMON PLEAS.

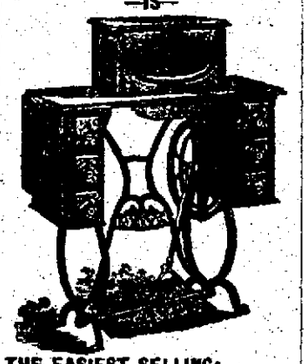
Per JOHN R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

True copy of writ now in my hands.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET;

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sale) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE FREE OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFOREMAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS

Paints, Oils,

FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

FISH, LARD, &c., &c.

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-17-2m

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. WHITSIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Class-Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST—O. J. ROCK, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—R. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Mothers, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. E. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Eel. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Grey, E. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—This is a good time to plant holiday advertisements.

—R. Dennis recently leased five lots in Eldred to one party.

—It is proposed to consolidate Derrick and Gilmore cities under one name as Derrick City.

—The winter term of the Smethport Graded School will open on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

—The new Court House at Warren is nearly completed, and will cost $90,000. It was dedicated Monday.

—A new post office has been established at Sawyer City. We have not learned who holds the office of P. M.

—Gould, of the burned *Cameron Press*, estimates the loss of his press and material at $3500. No insurance.

—Will Specht, who has been having a run of the typhoid fever, is so far recovered as to be about town occasionally.

—Rev. Father Flood, formerly pastor of the St. Elizabeth Catholic church of this place, and late of Bradford, is now stationed at Shenandale, Clarion county.

—Cocculus indicus, a very deadly poison, is largely imported into this country, and yet its only known use is in the manufacture of beer.

—The young people should not forget the Benefit Hop at Wendel's Hall Friday evening, for the benefit of Jimmie Maguire. The tickets are only $1.00 each.

—There is some talk of building a new hotel at Eldred on the corner opposite the old Eldred Hotel, near the depot. If the rush to that point continues such an enterprise will be profitable.

—Edward Booth is filling an engagement at the Buffalo Academy of Music this week. He plays Richelieu to-night and Richard III to-morrow night.

—The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* "is informed" that if it can stand the cribbing of some of its cotemporaries we can, and will endeavor to suppress our indignation.

—The trustee of the Producers and Manufacturers Bank of Titusville, which went down in 1873-4 owing $500,000, announces that all outstanding claims will now be paid on demand.

—Civil service reform has upset the calculations of many and blasted their hopes forever. Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey will blast a cold in the head in an hour. Price 25c, 50c.

—The Allegany county editors call one another pet names. "Little crook-neck squash" is the latest title of endearment applied to Stebbins of the *Patriot* by his dear friend and fellow laborer Barnes of the *Reporter*.

—Bob. Enbody, one of the two boys who boarded with Sheriff King so long at the expense of the county, is reported to be again a public boarder at the expense of Chautauqua county.

—It has been discovered that there is something peculiar about flour. When the wheat goes up ten cents a bushel, flour gets the news in half a minute by telegraph. But when wheat goes down, flour gets the news by mail, and a mighty slow mail at that.—St Louis *Times*.

—If any of our adventurous youths want to risk their scalps fighting Indians, now is their chance. A recruiting station has been opened at Buffalo, and 8000 men are wanted. None but men of the best physique and character wanted. No bank presidents need apply.

—The Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company is now to be known as the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company. The Company have 1,453 acres of land in fee, and 580 acres on perpetual royalty at ten cents per ton, all near Scranton, Pa.

—Some scamps, with the Thanksgiving proclamation in mind and no fear of the law before their eyes, stole a large brood of turkeys belonging to Dr. S. D. Freeman the night before Thanksgiving. It is well for them that the doctor did not catch them at it.

—One of the multitudinous orders of the Post Office department requires that all railway clerks must wear an elaborate and specifically detailed uniform, with two rows of brass buttons. After this order goes into effect it will be difficult to distinguish a mail clerk from a policeman.

—We understand that H. King, Esq., contemplates opening a law and conveyancing office in Bradford. He has no superior in his profession in the county, and the operators and business men of Bradford may congratulate themselves that they have the opportunity of securing his professional services.

—The trial of John McNamara for the murder of his sweetheart, Ellen Calihan, at Corning, on Easter Sunday, 1876, has been concluded. The only defense was insanity, and by dint of some very reckless swearing on the part of his friends the villain was enabled to escape the gallows he so richly deserved and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

—J. Willett Smith, in the employ of Wheaton & Emery, Real Estate Agents, has just finished [illegible] absence of a week [illegible] Prothonotary's office from Jno. B. Harris to United States Land Company, which filled [illegible] pages of legal cap, or about 20,000 words.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Williamsport *Gazette says*: "The freight traffic of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad continues heavy, and the balance sheet at the end of the year will show a better margin for the company than at any time in the history of the road."

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—When will the gentlemen of the B. N. Y. & P. make Eldred a telegraph station. It has been promised some time, but the promise remains yet unfulfilled. It will not only be a great accommodation to the public at large, but will be a profitable investment for the company. At present, as a correspondent states, the agent at that point does the work of two men.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The Silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Lutheran Observer*. 3-4p

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville

—We extend our hearty sympathies to neighbor Gould, of the Cameron County *Press*, in the loss of his office by fire, an account of which we copy in another column. Country newspaper publishers now-a-days see hard times enough without having to fight against disaster by fire and flood. It is really a hard blow; but keep a stiff upper lip, neighbor, and go in again.

—"Eureka" is the sentiment of countless sufferers who find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength, in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities, so that it stimulates the faded vitalities and purges out the corruptions which mingle with the blood, promoting derangement and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can fortify this statement by our own experience.—*Athol (Mass.) White Flag*.

—A girl in Jonesville, N. Y., was seated with her lover one evening, when she heard a strange noise in the house. Excusing herself, she mounted the stairs, and within five minutes had, with the aid of her father's fowling piece, cleared the mansion of three burglers. "She's a brave girl," muttered John Henry, as he walked toward home after kissing her good night, "But I don't think I could stand it. Guess there would not be so much risk in marrying a girl who can run a 'Domestic' Sewing machine than one that's got accustomed to blazing away in the house with a shot gun. I'll draw."

—Our readers will all be pleased to know that Hon. H. W. Williams has accepted an invitation to address the public of this vicinity under the auspices of the managers of the Smethport Lecture Course on the subject of his recent trip to Europe. He will deliver the lecture some evening during the February court. He has delivered two lectures on this subject at Emporium recently, and they are spoken of very highly by those who heard them. All who have heard the Judge address the public, both in the line of his professional duties and out of it, know that he is one of the most pleasing speakers, and never fails to interest, instruct and delight his audiences.

—All women play cards alike. Watch a woman at a game of whist and you'll get a pretty correct idea of how all women play whist: "Is me, Henry, is it my play? Let me see—second hand low—that's the first time around of that suite, ain't it? Well, I'll play—no, I hardly think I will—now you stop looking at my hand—did you see anything—of course I'm going to play, but I must have time to think—what's trumps—spades—I thought 'twas clubs—well, I'll—no—yes—well, there!" Then she will clap an ace on her partner's king and insist upon keeping the trick for fear she will be cheated out of it in the final count.—The St. Louis *Journal*.

The Tuna Valley Oil News is certainly the most remarkable newspaper on our exchange list. It is a greenback organ, and as an advocate of paying 93 cents on a dollar is what the boys would call a "lightning striker."—*McKean Miner*.

No, we advocate dollar for dollar, one money for all, death to monopolies, etc. We understand that Barbour, of the Miner, is a bondholder and owns several millions in National Bank stock, and is an open advocate of the ruinous policy of resumption and the theory that the United States ought to pay (as they are doing) the National Banks an interest of 60 per cent. per annum, or thereabouts. *Tuna Valley Oil News*.

Thus "out of its own mouth" we make good our original statement that the *Oil News* is a "most remarkable newspaper."

Temporarily Deranged.

Michael Lynch, one of the finest and best disposed young men of this county, while stopping at Olean a few days ago, became deranged and so violently unmanageable as to require the efforts of several men to control him. He was brought home yesterday handcuffed and manacled, and is now in charge of Sheriff King. He has been in poor health for a long time, which has culminated in a temporary loss of reason. We are glad to have the testimony of his medical attendants that his derangement will be only temporary.

Safe Burglary at Kane.

From a correspondence from Kane to the Renovo *Record* we clip the following: Quite an extensive robbery was committed here last October, the fact of which has just come to public light. The depot safe was unlocked and some $1200 stolen. The money, it is said, was placed there by private parties for safe keeping. The loss will fall heavily on a few of them, who are unable to lose their money. The reason why the robbery was kept a secret so long was to enable the detectives to work out a clue so that the guilty could be arrested and punished. Nothing has taken place pointing to the suspicion of any one, and the opinion is that the money will never be recovered.

SMETHPORT LECTURE COURSE.

The second Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

L. D. WATSON,

AT THE COURT HOUSE

Wednesday Eve. Dec. 19, '77

Subject:

THE UNIVERSE AND THE BIBLE.

The following gentlemen have also signified their willingness to assist in the course, and will lecture on the subjects designated:

DAVID S. COAKLAND; Two years on a Whaler in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

J. W. GAMBLE; The Straw that Broke the Camel's Back.

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS; A Trip to Europe.

D. H. MULLER D.D; Marriage and Marrying.

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

The Lecture Last Evening.

The weather was decidedly unpropitious for the opening of the Smethport Lecture Course. A cold and steadily falling rain and intense darkness had the effect to keep at home many who would otherwise have attended. Nevertheless there was a fair attendance, larger than was expected. Rev. J. S. Copeland, the popular clergyman and temperance advocate of Bradford, entertained the audience for over one hour by an account of personal incidents on the border. He is an easy, graceful speaker and invests his subject with interest and continued entertainment. All things considered, the opening lecture was full of satisfaction, auguring a successful course. The next lecture will be delivered by Rev. L. D. Watson, of Olean, Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. Subject: Universe and the Bible.

BOOTH EXCURSION.

To Buffalo and Return, $2.25.

An excursion train will be run on the B. N. Y. & P. road Saturday, from Port Allegany and other stations, to Buffalo and return, to allow the people along the line of the road opportunity to see and hear the great Tragedian, Edwin Booth, at the Saturday Matinee, Academy of Music, Buffalo. The fare from Larrabee and other points this side of Olean will be $2.25 for the round trip. The train will leave Port Allegany at 4:15 a.m; Larrabee, 4:48; Eldred, 4:54; and Olean 5:45. Returning will leave Buffalo at 4:30 p.m. In case twenty tickets are sold at this station a train will be run from Smethport connecting with the excursion train at Larrabee. This is a rare opportunity for a business and pleasure trip to the city. The train will arrive in Buffalo about 9 a.m. giving ample time for shopping, and an opportunity to hear Booth does not occur often to people outside of the large cities.

Sugar Run Oil Wells.

The wells on Sugar Run are not a failure, as reported by some of the oil journals. Mr. J. D. Harris, of Sugar Run, was in this office last Monday and reports favorably on the two wells going down. The first well is three and a half miles from the mouth of the stream which empties into the Allegheny, called the Knox well. The other is half a mile further up, and is known as the Jackson, Thompson and Gilmore well. The last named well is down about 1,300 feet having passed through a good second sand, and on Friday last had struck a third, believed to be the regular third sand. Oil was obtained in all the sands passed through, and on Friday the sand pump was bringing up considerable oil. They were still drilling. The other well had filled up to within fifty or sixty feet of the top, but had not flowed. Better sand was found in each of the wells than has been discovered in the Bradford region. Should oil be found in the locality named as present indications seem to warrant will be, our Kinzua and Sugar Run neighbors will be happy, and all the country round about.—Warren *Ledger*.

A Mammoth Cider Mill.

A correspondent gives the following description of the mammoth cider and vinegar manufactory at Auburn, N. Y. "Early in the season they erected a building for the purpose near the depot of the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad, 65x40 feet, and three stories high, and have equipped it with the most modern machinery for its manufacture. The power employed is a twenty-horse power engine. At one end of the building they have an elevator constructed after the style of grain elevators which runs on an inclined plane, with a hoisting capacity of twenty bushels per minute, and which will carry the apples to all parts of the building. Beneath this stand the huge grater ready to receive the fruit that is discharged into it from the elevator which it reduces to a pulp. Near the grater stands the immense press, from the celebrated manufactory of Boomer & Boschert of Syracuse, with a power of something over eighty tons weight. They have tankage for a thousand barrels of cider, and by a process only known to the initiated, the pumice, after the first pressing, is preserved and allowed to ferment to a certain degree when it undergoes another process and the juice is extracted that forms the best and purest vinegar. The magnitude of this business will be better understood when it is known that they manufacture daily one hundred barrels of cider. They have thus far handled over fifty thousand bushels of apples and have manufactured nearly four thousand barrels of cider.—They have received and filled orders from Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia firms. The benefits that accrue to the farmers hereabouts in the disposal of all their small and unsenonable fruit, (which is readily purchased by the enterprising firm), are of great benefit to them, as this portion of the products has, heretofore, been of but little value, while now they have a home market and cash sales for it. This firm will disburse among the farmers this season upwards of $15,000, and the larger portion of this amount has been heretofore lost in consequence of an indifferent market in former years. With the sale of cider apples, together with the amount that has already been paid out by the cheese manufacturers, Messrs. Richardsons and Johnson, to the farmers for their milk in this "combination," which amounts to nearly $250,000 will make in the aggregate for both commodities the large sum of $265,000."

Eldred Correspondence.

ALLEGANY BRIDGE, PA. Dec. 5, 1877.

FRIEND HARBOUR—If it were the commencement of the oil excitement. I might make up a communication telling how many wells were being put down on Knapp's and Indian Creek, and give you all of the particulars, and could go into a glow telling you how many boilers and engines were on the side tracks at this place; but with the steady rush of operators one cannot keep track of them, and the sight of four or five boilers on the track every day fails to excite curiosity.

New wells are being located every day. The Noble well, on north branch of Knapp's creek, struck third sand about noon Tuesday, with a first-class show.—My informant did not wait any further developments, as the drill was stopped to move the boiler.

The tools were lost in the well on D. Barger farm, south branch, Knapp's creek, yesterday. The accident was caused by fire, the particulars I did not learn.

Post, Grierson & Aiken, on Sam. Baldwin farm, north branch Knapp's creek, is down 800 feet. Pretty good drilling for twelve days.

Peck & Freeman's well, Lew. Loop farm, Indian creek, was torpedoed yesterday and is pumping nicely this morning. The Wilcox & Benton well is to be torpedoed to-day, as is the Simcox & Fisher. We may expect to hear good reports from both these wells next week. The Simcox & Fisher is getting some oil now.

There is quite a noticeable difference in the receipts at the Eldred depot in the last month, increasing from about $250 to nearly $1500 per month. We have no telegraph office here yet and only one man to handle all the freight, but are assured as we have been for the last two months that we would have one right along.

G.

LATER—Report from the noble well. This a. m. at 7, in sand 15 feet and well filling with oil. Gould.

The One-Legged Railroad.

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS CONSTRUCTION.

A correspondent of the *Derrick* gives a description of the construction of the "one-legged" railroad, which answers a good many questions we hear asked, and is thus worthy of repetition: The construction of the road is simple, rapid and easy. On the hard ground logs six feet long and from a foot and a half to two feet in diameter, are placed at right angles to the line, and from twelve to fifteen feet apart, the distance varying. In these logs vertical-sawed posts, fourteen by fifteen and a half inches, are dovetailed and wedged. These verticals vary in height, and by their length the grade of the road is regulated. On the top of these verticals the horizontal pieces to which the rails are spiked are laid, with their ends squarely against one another. These sleepers are ten inches wide by fifteen and a half in thickness. By a proper arrangement of vertical and horizontal pieces of timber the timbers on which the rails are laid are kept firmly in position, and two wooden rails, three feet and a half below the top of the iron rail and twenty-two inches apart are spiked to the vertical posts. Across streams and the swampy ground piles are driven. On this one rail a saddle-shaped car is mounted and supported by two wheels, double flanges. The gondola car now mounted on the portion of the road completed was made in the Erie car shops. It is twenty-two feet long, nine feet wide and weighs over seven thousand pounds. The car is a double-decker, there being room for freight in the body of the car and on each side of the saddle. Twenty-two inches below a plane tangent to the upper wheels at the lowest point of their circumference, four smaller wheels are placed in a horizontal position, and in the same plane, their circumferences being twenty-two inches apart. These run against the wooden guide rails, and keep the car in position. The wheels are attached to standards connected with the iron framework of the car.

A Judicial Opinion of "Drummers."

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In the trial of a suit before the Iowa Supreme Court, brought by a commercial traveler against a railway for being ejected from a train, Judge Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, took occasion to denounce "drummers" in the following fashion: "It may be stated now, as a matter of history that the Court will take judicial notice of, that this class of men are the 'hardest lot' on earth. They monopolize all the best rooms in all the best hotels; they insult or seduce all the chambermaids between Maine and the Gulf of Mexico and between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans every month in the calendar year; they rush into the ladies' car on every railroad in the United States and Canada every day, and crowd into the seat of every respectable lady traveling alone, and insults her in five minutes afterward; they travel with harlots, and make assignation houses on every Saturday night of every hotel in America; they have flirtations, intrigues and elopements with innocent, unsuspecting and respectable young girls in every city and village on the continent; they pursue virtue and goodness as sharks pursue a ship with the yellow fever—and still the learned counsel thinks the conductors ought to be amiable enough to love them. There may be men in other callings who for a single vice can challenge a comparison with commercial tourists, but I have never seen them. But for a combination in harmonious blending, in dishonesty, impudence, cowardice, poltroonery, lechery and leprous rascality of all varieties, they stand without a rival and without a peer."

Death of Mrs. Willis Barrett.

The remains of Mrs. Willis Barrett, who died recently at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. E. B. Smith, at Milford, Pike county, this State, were brought to this place for interment to-day. The funeral services were held in the M. E. Church immediately after the arrival of the noon train. Mrs. Barrett was one of the old residents of the county, highly respected by all who knew her. We have not learned the particulars of her death and will try and publish a suitable obituary in our next issue.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 19, 1877.-tf

Knapp's Creek Items.

TUES. Dec. 4, 1877.

I have been prospecting for items and can give the following report: Commencing at the head of the North Branch, the Vansickle well, No. 1, which was reported a short time since, located near the State Line, is doing about 4 barrels and improving.

No. 2 Nobles well, just entered third sand at a depth of 1260 feet. Indications said to be favorable. This well is about 2½ miles above Duke Center.

No. 3, U. C. Welton, on the J. E. & W. P. Baldwin farm 1½ miles above Duke Center, is all ready for the machinery.

No. 4, one mile above Duke Center, on the Saml. Baldwin farm is down 700 feet.

No. 5, on the W. F. Sprague farm. Derrick up.

No. 6, H. Hamlin & Co., or H. & D. R. Hamlin, are about commencing operations.

Mr. F. W. Sprague has just concluded a sale of 15 acres at $131 per acre cash in hand, to Mr. Vanvlick, of Dunkirk, N. Y.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. of Wellaville, N. Y. are building a hardware store at Duke Center.

Ireland & Bullard are building a restaurant, and a Mr. Bloss is running a boarding house on Main st.

The Duke Center Hotel, which is being built by W. H. Weaver, is progressing favorably. It is to be 30x80 and three story, with a barn attached 26x30.

The tank shop near Duke's mill is doing a good business. They average two tanks a week, of a capacity of 250 barrels, valued at about $125 each.

J. Duke & Bryden Johnson & Lovell are building a store for dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes.

Chas. Duke's mill is doing a heavy business. They are sawing ten m. green hemlock logs which are being drawn on bare ground. A shingle and planing mill is also run by the same engine.

Birdett Williams has opened a meat market on Main street, and J. R. Morse is running a meat wagon from Prentissvale to Duke Center and up the R. R. and North branches.

A machine shop is being built on John Duke's land about half a mile from the Center, by G. C. Gray & Co.

Skinner & Co. are making additions to their store building three-fourths of a mile from the Center.

The situation on R. R. branch is as follows: No. 1, from Duke Center, Potts & Murphey, down 600 feet; No. 2, Greenman & Co. 50 feet; No. 3, Schommerhorn & Evans, 200 feet; No. 4, Chambers, cased and drilling.

Central City is the name given by Mr. L. A. Bunker, who has lots laid out on the north side of Main street between Duke Center and the school house known formerly as Topeka S. H. on the cross-roads. The lots are 33x100, and he has already sold eight at from $100 to $125 each. There are yet more for sale.

On the South Branch there are already some five or six derricks building.

The Dan. Burger well is down some 500 feet. They struck a vein of gas which caught fire and burned the derrick, setting them back considerably.

The B. G. Spiller well is ready for the machinery, which is on the switch at Eldred.

J. W. Sherman is expected this week, to locate wells and commence operations immediately.

The Bradford Oil Co. have commenced drilling on Fowler Brook.

I learn that parties are on hand to torpedo the Simcox & Fisher, Wilcox & Benton, and Lew. Loop wells to-morrow.

DELTA.

A Very Narrow-Ranged Railroad.

The narrowest of narrow-range railroads is now in operation between North Billerica and Bedford, in Massachusetts, a distance of eight and a half miles. The track is only ten inches wide. A Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says Ben. Butler took one-fiftieth of the entire stock of this road, the whole amount being $50,000. The projector or inventor of this road is named George E. Mansfield, who is a practical wood and iron machinist and an engineer. There are eleven bridges on the route of this road over one hundred feet long. The rails weighs twenty-five pounds to the yard, though it is believed that twenty pounds to the yard would be sufficient. One grade is 155 feet to the mile. The cars and engines of the road are very well proportioned, and make a very handsome appearance. The engine is behind the tender and next the cars, so that when the train moves the car next the engine draws down upon and increases the adhesion of the engine to the track. Both engine and cars are constructed so as to be very near the ground, giving great advantage in regard to safety, also very little oscillation. The cars have an aisle, with one seat on each side in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats. The length of the cars allows thirty seats, each person having a seat to himself. The cars are warmed with steam, are well ventilated, have closets, water-tank, and all the modern improvements, Westinghouse brakes, etc. They weigh but four tons and a half, ordinary cars weighing on an average eighteen tons. Hence Mansfield will carry sixty persons with cars weighing nine tons, while ordinary roads must draw eighteen tons to carry fifty-six persons. The engines are equally light and less costly than on ordinary roads.

It is quite evident that a road eight and a half miles long, which cost, equipped, $1,500 less than $50,000, and which can be run for half the expense ordinary upon roads, must be a great and notable achievement. The road cost $6,600 per mile, the right of way free. The trains run about twenty miles an hour. Engines weigh about eight tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars twice per day each way, at a cost of coal only one-fourth that of ordinary engines. This must be acknowledged to be a triumph in the narrow-gauge way. Mr. Landis and his associates, who are trying to make the Jersey people believe that they are going to build an ordinary narrow-gauge railroad from Camden to Cape May, ought to go to Massachusetts and learn how to build a road that would better suit their pockets and be more likely to pay. The question now arises: If a locomotive and cars can be safely run on a ten-inch track, will not some yankee soon invent a plan for running them on a single track? There's no foretelling what yankee ingenuity may yet bring forth.—*Philadelphia Record*.

—An item in regard to the Wilcox well No. 8 was carelessly left out of our report last week. Since the well was torpedoed it has pumped at the rate of 10 or 12 barrels daily, and can be considered a good well. Evidently a *hard oil* torpedo was not used.

THE FIRE FIEND IN EMPORIUM.

Another Disastrous Conflagration.

COOK'S NEW BRICK BLOCK A MASS OF SMOULDERING RUINS.

At about nine o'clock on Monday evening, fire was discovered in the large new brick block on the corner of Broad and Fourth streets, opposite the P. & E. Passenger Depot. The block belonged to J. L. Cook and cost some $18,000, and was insured for 10,000. As soon as the alarm was sounded, almost the entire population of the borough hastened to the rescue, but the fire had obtained such headway before it was discovered and burned with such stubbornness, that all efforts to extinguish it or even stay its progress, proved unavailing, and it continued to burn for several hours until it became a mass of smouldering ruins. The fire originated in the western part of the building on the third floor and is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, and it was near the chimney where it first broke out.

Len. Taggart occupied one of the large store rooms on the first floor for a drug store and post office. The fire starting some distance from this, gave him a chance to save the contents of the post office entire and most of the drugs.

Another store room on the first floor containing dry goods, formerly belonging to Phelps & Matteson which had just been appraised at $1,800, of which some $300 or $400 worth were saved.

Dr. J. T. Lanning occupied a room next to the post office as an office. Contents saved.

The Union Express Company occupied a part of another large store room on the lower floor for an office and Wm. Morrison the balance of it, for a boot and shoe shop. The entire contents of this room were saved.

Two other large rooms on the first floor were being fitted up, one for a barroom, and the other for a hotel office, which were empty.

On the third floor the Masons occupied a large hall for their Lodge and Chapter, which was neatly fitted up at a cost of some $3,000, on which was an insurance policy of $1,000—The entire contents of the room were destroyed.

The Cameron County *Press* occupied a room on the second floor. Its job press, several fonts of type and considerable other material were saved, but the news press and much other matter was destroyed, and what make it worse for our neighbor, (who is away from home) we learn that he had no insurance on the effects in his office, which will make the loss a severe one to him in these hard times.

The balance of the second and third floors, was fitted up for a hotel, and had been leased to Mr. J. H. Shantzacher who had just moved in and at the time of the fire was at Williamsport purchasing fixtures for it. His loss is about $800.

The total loss by this calamity cannot fall much short of $25,000 and the insurance, as far as we can learn, is only between $11,000 and 12,000.—Emporium *Independent*.

The Oil Trade.

The movement of oil eastward over the Philadelphia and Erie railroad still continues heavy. The number of cars passing here for a week was as follows:

	CARS.
Saturday	90
Monday	100
Tuesday	105
Wednesday	120
Thursday	170
Friday	50
Total	780

As each car will carry on an average 4,000 gallons of oil, it will be seen that fully 3,120,000 gallons of the oleaginous fluid passed here during the last six nights.—Williamsport *Bulletin*, Dec. 1.

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble. I took capsula, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SMETHPORT, PA.

Eugene Mullin,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

E. C. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information gratefully, to any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873. tf

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

W. R. TAYLOR

Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Work done as ordered, and at bottom prices.

W. R. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Nov. 29, 1877.-1m

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. C. C. Kidder

Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.

CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.

If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store. v13n1

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County **HOUSE** Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. **Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.**

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CELEBRATED ORGANS

BETWEEN

57,000 AND 58,000

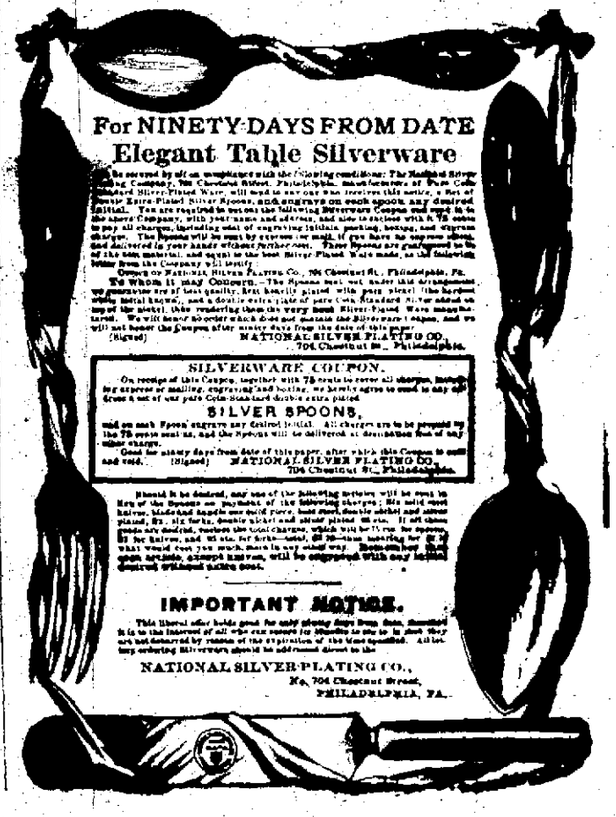
NOW IN USE.

The oldest, largest and most perfect Manufactory of Organs in the United States. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Have been tested for OVER 30 YEARS in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Testimonials in proof of this statement can be found in our Catalogue, which will be mailed FREE to any address.

Our success has brought into existence hundreds of imitators (mostly Stock Companies), whose want of experience is evident to those who are capable of judging. SEE AND HEAR OUR ORGANS BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER, and you will thus avoid the annoyance of being encumbered with an instrument which you will find (when too late) is a source of vexation and regret.

All our instruments are WARRANTED for five years.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



For NINETY-DAYS FROM DATE

Elegant Table Silverware

Be secured by all in compliance with the following conditions: The Standard Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this notice, a Set of Genuine Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to sign one the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with 75 cents in silver, and name in which you wish it engraved to pay all charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The spoons will be sent by express or mail, if you have no express office, and delivered to you at your residence, free. These Spoons are warranted to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver Plated Ware made, as will be seen by letter from the Company you receive.

SILVERWARE COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including fee or expense or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any of Grocers a set of our pure Coin Standard double extra plated

SILVER SPOONS,

and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 75 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charges.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is void and void. (Signed) NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following notices will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid coin silver tea, blanket and napkin rings, made one solid piece, heavy plated, $2. Six forks, double nickel and silver plated $2 each. If all these goods are desired, receive the 6 articles, which will be $12 for the express. If the knives, and 36 ins. for forks, added, $6 additional, making for $18 what would cost you much more in any retail way. Every article sold upon certain, honest canvass, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to do so at once they are not deterred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the

NATIONAL SILVER-PLATING CO.,
No. 704 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cord,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Fellow Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

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LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

Drugs, Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

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AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street,

Smethport, Pa.

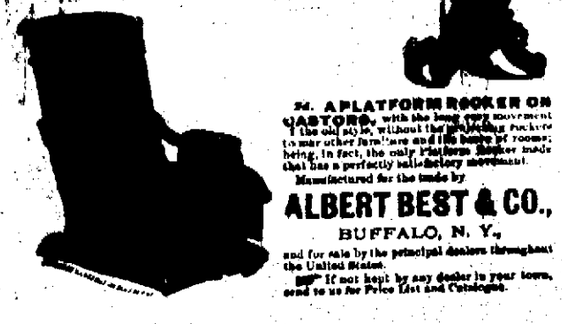
ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. **A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR,** with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.



2d. **A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS,** with the long easy movement of the old style, without the unyielding rockers to mar other furniture and like beauty of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

The Internal Revenue Report.

The commissioner of internal revenue has handed in his report to Secretary Sherman. It shows that during the last fiscal year 4,969 distilleries were registered, and 4,516 were operated. The net aggregate increase of receipts from distilled spirits was $1,043,064.53. An abstract is given of the reports of district attorneys for the fiscal year, showing the whole number of suits begun to have been 5,698; the suits decided against the United States were 605, and suits settled or dismissed, 3,046. The suits pending July 1, 1877, numbered 6,085. A statement is made showing a falling off in the total amounts assessed in the year 1876 of $1,704,324.61 from the amounts assessed in the previous year; an amount almost equal to the decrease of assessments on the single article of distilled spirits, seized or fraudulently removed, on which there was assessed in 1877, $1,707,299.80 less than in 1876, in which very large assessments were made on account of the stupendous frauds committed by distillers in various parts of the country, and discovered in the latter part of the year 1875. The total quantity of taxable spirits placed in distillery warehouses was 74,143,483 gallons. The taxes statements showing the gross amount of average capital and deposits of savings banks, bankers, and banks other than national banks, for the years ended May 31, 1876 and 1877, are given as follows:

	1876	1877
Capital of savings banks.....	$5,016,659	$4,965,500
Capital of banks and bankers...	211,634,556	217,215,387
Deposits of savings banks having capital.....	38,107,891	38,055,540
Deposits of savings banks having no capital...	846,109,210	865,057,037
Deposits of banks and bankers....	483,458,342	475,790,054
Totals.....	$1,583,426,595	$1,601,083,519

The amount assessed for tobacco in various forms was $410,106,546.92.

Sheep Browsing above the Clouds.

Probably the largest and highest rock in the known world is the South Dome of Yosemite. Standing at the fork of the upper valley, it rears itself, a solid rocky reef, 6,000 feet above the ground. A more powerful hand than that of a Titan has cut away the eastern half, leaving a sheer precipice over a mile in height. No man ever trod the top of this dome until last year. Former visitors gazed in wonder at the spikes driven into the rock by hardy spirits, who had repeatedly endeavored to scale it. The shreds of rope dangling in the wind told the story of their failure. Last year, however, after thousands of dollars were spent, several persons found their way to the top of the dome, and this summer two sheep were discovered browsing on the hitherto inaccessible peak. Mrs. A. J. Murphy, wife of a late hotel proprietor in the valley, writes to a lady in New York as follows:

John Anderson is building stairs up to the top of the South Dome. You can go up now by holding on to a rope, but it is quite a tiresome trip. A few ladies in the valley have made the ascent, and I am sorry I did not attempt it. But I am one of the few who have seen the sun rise on the top of Cloud's Rest, and its glory will never fade from my memory.

Strange to say, two sheep found their way to the top of the South Dome this summer, a ram and her lamb. How they ever got there is more than any one can tell. They found bunch grass and shoots to eat, but no water—only the dew that fell on the dome at night. Anderson was going to carry them up some water when I left.

A Peculiar Japanese Industry.

Among the many industries of Japan is the manufacture of birdlime. It is, of course, principally employed for the snaring of birds and animals. By its means animals as large as monkeys are caught. When once they get the stuff on their paws they soon cover themselves with it, and so exhaust themselves in trying to get rid of it that they fall an easy prey. Birds also as large as ducks and every variety of smaller ones are taken by it. Rats are easily caught by spreading a small quantity on a piece of board or paper, and placing it near their holes. It is spread upon a bamboo leaf, and used during the summer for catching flies or other insects. Flies traps are made for its service, and occasionally used by the Japanese in bed. Birdlime is also used by the Japanese for medicinal purposes, and is considered one of the best cures for wounds. Japan is the only country where it is regularly manufactured on a large scale, the principal tree from which it is made being a dark evergreen from the mountains in the south.

Posted on the Law.

Yesterday forenoon a resident of Cass avenue discovered a boy about thirteen years old in his barn, the lad having pried open the barn door. The citizen rushed out, but when he thought he had the young marauder by the collar, the y. m. was 100 feet down the alley.

"Boy! I'll have you arrested for burglary!" shouted the citizen, as the boy turned and looked at him.

"Burglary—humph!" sneered the boy.

"Yes, I'll make a charge of burglary!"

"See here," said the young loafer, as he advance a few feet, "if I owned a house and lot, and barn and hoss, and was as old as you are, I think I would post up on the law a little. Don't you know the difference between burglary and breaking and entering in the daytime?"

The citizen couldn't run one yard to the boy's two. He tried it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Monkeys' Tricks at an Aquarium.

The other day, after the visitors had retired from the New York Aquarium, a sportive monkey known by the name of "Sullivan" was allowed the freedom of the building, when, after duly inspecting the fishes in the various tanks, he sought a higher field of operations. He run up one of the pillars and amused himself by hanging head downward. This did not seem to satisfy his desire for fun, as with a sudden spring he bounded upon a statue of Venus which stood upon a shelf above the seal tank, when his weight toppled it over, and "Sullivan" and Venus arrived in the seal tank together. Venus, unfortunately, fell upon Ned, one of the trained seals, fracturing his skull and sealing his fate for all time. "Sullivan" was captured and returned to his cage unhurt.

RUSSIAN JOURNALISM.

Newspapers and Reviews in the Czar's Capital.

It would be unfair to class all Russian reviews along with the magazine published by Trikuieff, of Ekaterinoslav. St. Petersburgh and Moscow have some excellent reviews, a few well-written daily papers, and half-a-dozen comic journals that are really funny and very broad. Among these last the *Svistok* ("Whistle") and the *Iskra* ("Spark") deserves attention, both for their letter-press and caricatures. Their artists are trained in the French school, but go further than Parisian cartoonists would dare to do. They valiantly attack all but the strong—the smaller tyrants of the bureaucracy, private persons, monks, ladies, foreigners; and nobody has any remedy against them, for they are protected by powerful persons whom these attacks amuse. Some years ago a facetiously abominable little print, called the *Vescitchak* ("Wag"), was suppressed for a series of bitter lampoons on the private life of a foreign sovereign; but it was no secret that these attacks had been inspired by a official not unconnected with the ministry of police; and the editor forthwith reissued his paper under a new name, the *Goudok*, thereby proving he had sufficient interest in official quarters, for otherwise he could not have obtained the necessary license. A Russian newspaper proprietor must first obtain permission to print, then lodge 2,500 silver roubles as caution money; after which he becomes subject to a regime of "admonitions," two of which entail a suspension for a term of two months. Those who cannot afford to lodge caution money—which they are not likely ever to see again, for it is forfeited in case the paper is suppressed—have to submit to a preventive censorship by sending their articles to the censors three clear days beforehand. In provincial towns where there are no censors, and where a man does not care to throw away 2,000, journalism is non-existent; but even in the two capitals, and in such large cities as Kiev and Odessa, a proprietor who has paid caution money finds it prudent to let the censors have a peep at the articles he is going to print—or, at least, he submits them to one or other of the great people whom every Russian newspaper has behind it. Independent journalism, as understood in other countries, does not exist in Russia. If a man were guilessly to suppose that because he had fulfilled the legal formalities he could carry on a newspaper without official support, it would not take him a week to discover his mistake, for all the profits of his circulation would be swallowed up in compounding with tschinovniks, who would threaten him with admonitions and law suits. There are at this moment 475 daily, weekly, or bi-weekly journals in Russia, 377 of them being published in the native tongue. Of this total thirty-six papers are the property of universities and colleges, 161 belong to trade guilds or professional artels, 101 are official journals, and the remainder are all in the hands of influential magnates, who employ them more to gratify private malice or ambition than to serve public ends.

A Rogue's Ruse.

An artist has recently published, in a French journal, an account of his Swiss sketching tour. On a beautiful afternoon in June, of the present year, he left his hotel at Interlaken, went out alone with his camp-stool and easel, and strayed as far as the foot of the Jungfrau. As he was about to begin his sketch he was startled by seeing, a few yards in front of him, a huge bear, that growled ferociously. He seized a six-chambered revolver and levelled it at the beast, but before he could fire, he heard the words, "Halt! Halt!" The bear sat on his hind legs and wrung his fore-paws. "What," cried the artist, "do bears speak English?" Then holding the revolver close to the nose of the pretended beast, he demanded, "What dost thou in this accursed costume?" The rogue in the bear's skin replied that he was merely earning his living. He was a driver by profession, but the season had been a very bad one, and he was obliged to take another trade. He had entered into a compact with a number of guides to clothe himself in a bear's skin, "which I can assure you is as hot as purgatory in such weather as this," and plant himself in one of the favorite mountain paths. "When one of my associates comes along this road with a tourist I suddenly show myself. The foreigner is ready to die with fright, but the conrageous guide rushes at me and drives me away, naturally receiving a very handsome reward for his bravery in risking his own life in order to preserve that of his employer." In the evening the bear and the guide generally met at an inn and divided the spoil. The bear pleaded so piteously that the artist did not have the heart to have him arrested.

Mighty Fall in the Senate.

A Washington special says: Senator Maxey with much warmth was elegantly depicting the grievances of Texas people by reasons of frequent incursions on their territory by Mexican Greasers. The big heart of Senator Davis, of Illinois, was touched, and leaving his own seat he passed over nearer Maxey's position and planted himself in a seat made for ordinary Senators. He had no sooner got into it than the cane-seat ripped away like so much blotting paper and the spectacle was presented to the dignified Senate of David Davis, weighing over three hundred pounds, jammed into a position too small by odds to contain his adipose, with his feet elevated, head down, pantaloons torn, and helpless as a child until righted by his colleagues. He looked after the accident very much like a school-boy who had been the victim of a practical joke at the hands of his fellows. Of course, Senators didn't laugh, but the galleries broke out in a guffaw.

A Hint to Duck Raisers.

It is well known that the far-famed canvas back duck of the Chesapeake derives its delicate and peculiar savor from the vallisneria, or wild celery, on which it feeds in those waters. An intelligent agriculturist has turned this knowledge to useful account by cooping and feeding the common domestic duck upon the tops and roots of the garden celery for a week or two before killing them, which is said to greatly improve their flavor and altogether destroy the rankness which is generally observable in the barn-yard fowl. The plan is worthy of a trial by *bon vivants*.—*Rochester Express.*

An Arizona Fight.

Says a recent issue of the Prescott (Arizona) *Enterprise*: Yesterday afternoon quite a ripple of excitement was created in our usually quiet town by the appearance of two genuine border ruffians on our streets. They first made themselves troublesome at Jackson & Tomkins' saloon, where they drew their revolvers and flourished them in a threatening manner. Col. McCall, who happened to be there, was covered with the pistols several times, and told that if he opened his mouth they would let daylight through him, and he wisely kept still. They then began firing at a dog, and afterward, mounting their horses, rode down Montezuma street at a full gallop, yelling like demons and firing right and left at everything that showed itself, the bullets whistling in unpleasant proximity to several persons who were on the street. John Raible's dog was the only thing hit by them. Proceeding on down the street, they stopped on the outskirts of the town and reloaded their weapons.

Marshal Standefer and Col. McCall armed themselves and got into Dupree's barouche and started in pursuit. Sheriff Bowers and Frank Murray, city marshal, also armed themselves and mounting their horses, started after them. Standefer and McCall passed the ruffians on the other side, and headed them off. Sheriff Bowers and Murray came up on this side, and the sheriff ordered them to throw up their hands and surrender, instead of which they opened fire on him. Tullos, one of the desperadoes, slid off his horse and fired three shots at Bowers, all of them coming pretty close, when a charge of buckshot from the sheriff's gun brought him down. Marshal Standefer also emptied a load into him. Running across the road, Tullos got under the bushes and commenced to load his revolver, still refusing to surrender, when a shot from the sheriff's revolver stretched him lifeless. Vaughn, his companion, kept firing away, but was soon brought down with a bullet in his head, but was not killed. There was so much shooting going on that it is almost impossible to tell who fired the fatal shots. The horse Sheriff Bowers rode was shot in the hind quarters. This was the only harm that befell the pursuing party.

Business is Business.

A reporter on the local edition of the Danbury *News* went to see the young sdy he is keeping company with Sunday evening. She met him at the door with a colorless face.

"Oh, Tom!" she cried in an agitated voice, "we have had such a scare! Ma was coming down stairs and she caught her foot in the carpet and went the whole length ——"

"Hold on!" shouted the excited youth, diving nervously into his pocket for his notebook, while he whipped out a pencil from another recess. "Now go on! go on, Matildis! go on, but be calm. For heaven's sake be calm! Kill her?"

"Gracious, no!"

"Break her back? Crush her skull? Be calm! For the sake of science, be calm!"

"Why, Tom," gasped the girl, frightened by his impetuosity, "it wasn't serious. It was ——"

"Wasn't serious?" he gasped, in turn. "Do you mean to say she didn't break anything after all that fuss?"

"Why, certainly not. She never hurt herself a bit."

"Well," ejaculated the young man with an expression of disgust on his face, as he sadly restored the book and pencil to their places, "that's all a woman knows about business."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Mars' Moons.

When the telegraph announced the discovery by Prof. Hall that our neighboring planet had two satellites, and the dispatch was read the next morning at ten thousand American breakfast tables, what think you was the effect upon the hearers? Some colloquy similar to the following was sure to occur: "Mars has two moons, boy? Pass me the milk, Kitty. Strange, isn't it, that astronomers never saw them before. Another chop, please. I wonder what they'll discover next? These corn cakes are excellent. What's the latest from Europe?" We have become so accustomed to startling discoveries and announcements, that we take them as a matter of course. Even truth must appear in flaming colors to make herself seen. The virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have been tested in ten thousand households, whose inmates will tell you that they consider the discovery and introduction of these remedies of far greater importance to the world than the moons of Mars.

SHIPMAN, ILL., June 13, 1876.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Last fall our daughter—aged 18—was fast sinking with consumption. Different physicians had propounced her case incurable. I obtained one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery. She commenced improving at once, and is now as hardy as a pine knot.

Yours respectfully,
REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTINE.

The Influence of Malaria Counteracted.

That the harmful influence upon the human system of malaria may be effectually counteracted has been demonstrated for years past by the protection afforded the inhabitants of vast miasma-breeding districts in North and South America, Guatemala, Mexico and the West Indies by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used as a preventive, they have invariably been found to be a most reliable safeguard against chills and fever, bilious remittents, and still more malignant types of malarious disease, and when employed as a remedy have always proved their adequacy to the task of eradicating such maladies from the system. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which in hot climates and miasmatic localities are particularly rife, the Bitters are a prompt and thorough remedy. They also strengthen the system, tranquilize the nerves, promote digestion and sound sleep, and impart unwonted relish for food.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great internal medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Heilbenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. General Sherman,

wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Heilbenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

The elegant company from Duff's Broadway Theater, New York city, are playing to a succession of crowded houses in New York State and Canada. In the hands of this talented organization the play of Pink Dominoes has made a decided hit, and is spoken of as a masterly performance.

Millions of bottles of Burnett's Cocoaine have been sold during the last twenty years, in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing in the world.

To Dyspeptics and Invalids.

Biscuits, rolls, bread, cake or pastry, made with Dooley's Yeast Powder, can be eaten with impunity and relished by the most sensitive dyspeptics as healthy and nutritious.

Irritated to the Front:

If you are bilious take Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a package.

Ayer & Son's manual contains information of great value to advertisers. *Send free* by N. W. Ayer & Son, Adv. Agts., Philadelphia.

Books Old & New wanted and sold. Immense Catalogue. *American Book Exchange*, 60 Beekman St., N.Y.

CONSUMPTION!

Its causes, Treatment and Curability. A short Treatise, sent free to all sufferers.
Dr. SANFORD, 162 Tremont Street, New York

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Recommend it Heartily.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. M. MUNROE PARKER

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. Its delightfully delicate and delicious fragrance makes it the favorite with all who desire the most refined and delightful of perfumes. Its detergent and purifying properties are unequalled, rendering the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. For Sale by all Druggists.

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS COLDS

A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

BURNETT'S

KALLISTON

FOR REMOVING

Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Eruptions of the Skin, and for Rendering the Complexion Clear and Beautiful.

Of all the effects that exposure of the skin to the air or sun produces, the most disagreeable is called freckles, or tan. It spread over the entire surface of the parts exposed. It is called tan; if scattered at intervals, freckles. The least skins are most subject to them. The KALLISTON, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, contains a peculiar erasive property which will remove these disagreeable stains. It is at the same time perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful.

ASTHMA REMEDY — TRADE MARK

FOR ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, Etc.

This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases, with astonishing and uniform success, and we have yet to learn of a single instance in its use in which it did not give perfect relief.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 372:

"The doctor [probably Dr. Peter Irving] in question was then visiting Dr. (M. D.) Hosack on his last visit. James Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a nostrum in a wineglass of water, he takes every half hour. A good night was the result."

I have had the opportunity without [illegible] recommend taking 'James Whitcomb's Remedy' for the Asthma, [illegible] and I hold a copy of [illegible] Co., to Messrs. Jared Bell, New Yorker.

"Have sold 'Whitcomb's Remedy' for nearly twenty years. Have always found it to uniformly successful." THEODORE METCALF, Druggist, Tremont Street, Boston.

"I have derived very great benefit from Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy." C. T. GILBERT, President Neptune Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

"My mother had suffered eight years from the severest asthma. The remembrance of her [illegible] every night, [illegible] Whitcomb's Remedy [illegible] Asthma. [illegible] Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

CANCER.

THE treatment of Cancer has become so interwoven with quackery that the progressive physician has appeared unwilling to enter into the arena against the deception: consequently the mass of the medical profession are almost totally ignorant of this fearful and most prevalent disease. Cancer is constitutional, because they do not understand its origin or pathology, consequently they merely try to alleviate the distressing pain which the human victim upon the victimizer. We regard Cancer as curable in both forms medullary and scirrhus. We have used our remedies in this country and Europe for the last twenty years with the most perfect success, in all cases of the womb, breast, and face. We earnestly solicit a call from those who have given up hope. One of the physicians of the institute will visit patients in any part of the country who are unable to call. We use neither knife, plaster nor caustic, and cause no pain, do nothing entirely upon our specific. Patients on beginning treatment will pay for the medicines only, if they are not cured they are not charged for anything. Fee for examination and consultation $5 00 in all cases. All letters of inquiry must contain $1 00, or our rule is unable and cannot be given for nothing. Address all letters to the Superintendent, DR. ROBERTSON, at office of Institute, 94 Tremont Street, Bo.

Hens Lay

[illegible] EGYPTIAN EGG PRODUCER.

[illegible] Grocers sell it. 4 lbs. $1. [illegible] Co., 32 Beekman St., Boston. Circulars free.

One pound sent, postage paid, for 50 cts.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

Agents in Smethport supplied by D. E. NOBLE, 21 Wall St., N. Y.

WEIKEL & SMITH SPICE CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

J. F. KINGSLEY & BRO., 78 Water St., Chicago.

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FOUND AT LAST!

A Remedy for Catarrh, Asthma, and all Lung Diseases.

The wonderful healing qualities of Dr. Jordan's Oxy-Hydrogenated Air has made it a family remedy all over the country. It is inhaled into the lungs, passing the fumes into the circulation of the blood. The process of inhaling is as simple as the act of breathing itself, and may be performed by the most delicate and feeble without exertion and fatigue.

Mr. Murray of the *Golden Rule* writes of it:

148 Tremont Street, Boston, August 17, 1877.

DR. JORDAN—*Dear Sir*: I was troubled last winter with an obstinate Catarrh, which involved my throat and lungs, and caused a most trying cough. I have used your medicines with *perfect success* every trace of cough and catarrh having been removed by your truly wonderful treatment.

Patients at a distance successfully treated
Send for Pamphlet.
Dr. JORDAN & CO., Physicians,
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CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA.

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